Address of the Central Committee-Continued.

The next, and perhaps the only remainings case, which the limits to which we are rest leted any Department, from whom there are some two will permit us to spread as fully before the peo ple of Missonri" as we desire, is that of William P. Harris, a Receiver of Public Monies, at Co. lumbus, Mississippi. He was a notorious drunk-ard, and a monthly defaulter, yet was he kept in office on the principle of "better let it be" for between two and three years, and was at last per mitted to resign (honorably!) after he had the months of November and Documber, (those bepicked and stolen, from month to month, about ing in arrear.) and to remind you that punctuality \$160,000. If the following correspondence be not sufficient to fix the blush of deep disgrace on the Secretary, on the President, and on all concerned; and if it be not sufficient, moreover, to convince every man, that so long as the system denounced by Col. Benton in 1826, and by General Jackson in 1829 remains unaltered, "corruption, Properties and THEFT will be the order of the day," we confess we shall despair of seeing our fellows convinced 'though one were to rise from the dead."

To a correct conception of the case of Harris (which is selected from scores of others) we will first copy from the circular letters of Mr. Taney. and subsequently those of Mr. Woodbury. to various Receivers, all over the country. These circulars were intended to be shown to the people, in order to impress them wi h a favorable opinion of the strictness and attention of the administration, while site correspondence and the practice which follows will show that the sham and deception were well understood amongst the head men Number 1, of the letters to receivers, is dated January 16, 1834. is directed to R. B. Sterling, and concludes as follows:

"I will only further add that the obligation to deposite the public money promptly, and to render your returns and accounts panctually, are IMPERA-Tive, and must, in future, be regarded as paramount to ALL OTHER DUTIES "

On the 18th of May 1834, Mr. Taney wrote J. W. Dickson, receiver at Mount Salus, Mississippi, as follows:

"Certificates of deposite are to be addressed to this office; these, and the prompt and punctual de-posite of the public money, are to be regarded as paramount duties, the strict performance of which will

After this, Mr. Taney having been elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, in consideration of his obsequiousness in removing the public deposites from the National to the State Banks, The party are against State Banks now!] and Mr. Woodbury having been promoted to the Treasury desk, he addressed the following to some 7 or 8 Receivers :

" I regret to be under the necessity of noticing your omissions to make returns for the months April, May, and June last. By a circular, dated the 10th of January last, you were advised of the necessity of promptitude in this respect. It remains that I should again remind you, once for all, that this is a duty which must be runctually observed."

In a letter to the receiver at Augusta, Missis sippi, dated August 4, 1834, he says:

"Upon the subject of the request made in you letter of the 5th instant. I have to observe, that the Department cannot relax in the regulations prescribed for the periodical deposites of the public maneu.

On the 30th January, 1835, he writes to the receiver at Helena :

"The Department having received no duplicate of the monthly returns required by its regulations, showing the transactions of your office since your appointment, it becomes proper to call your imme diate attention to this duty; and to inform you that punctuality in this respect, and in the deposite of the public money, are to be regarded as paramount du-Mes, and will be insisted on accordingly."

To Linn, receiver at Vandalia, he says, Feb.

"Once for all, then, I will inform you that a strict observance of the regulations of the Department for the periodical deposite of the public money. and the transmission of your accounts and return are paramount duties, the neglect of which will be reported for the action of the Executive." To the receiver at Demopolis he writes, Feb

runey 20, 1835 :

. I embrace the occasion to say to you, once for all, that punctuality in making your returns and des pacifies of the public moneys, are to be regarded as paramount duties, the reglect of which will be re-ported for the action of the Executive."

Again, February 28, 1935, in a circular to me filteen receivers :

"I cannot on it the occasion to impress upon the necessity of a strict attention to, and punctual compliance walk, the duties required of you in regard to the prompt deposite of the public money, and transmission of your returns; and to say to you that the performance of those duties must be regarded as peramount to all others in your officia.

Again, July 30, 1835, the Secretary writes to the receiver at Helene:

"The regular deposite of the whole of the public moneys, as prescribed by the regulations of the Treasury, and the punctual transmission of your unts and monthly returns, are paramount official dution

So much, fellow citizens, for the outside of the public business-the part which the people trere to be shown, and which is all, doubtless, they ever would have seen, but for the probing operations of a Congressional committee. We come now to the inside of the house-to the manner in which all these fair professions were understood by the parties-in short to the proof that this "paramount duty" was not only not enforced. but its repeated and (apparently) contemptuous disregard winked at, overlooked and counter-

*No official report of a Congressional committee or other public decument, in any way exposing the wrongs and mul-practices of the administration, even finds its way to to Missouri, by the agency of our Senators or Representatives. This eminently partial and unfair course -this abuse of the frankprivilege, which was intended to promote the fair and impartial dissemination of light and trottamongst all the people-is the main reason who delusion has been perpetuated in Missouri and New Hampshire more than in any other Statein the Union. This is the effect of the genera ticket system-and this was one of the main reasons urged for its adoption. The leaders of the following: party feared the light which would be stied upon public affairs, should the State be districted and even one Whig be sent to Congress! Will not the people, however they may differ in other respects, compel their candidates for the Legislature to pledge themselves specifically in this respect? Colton, himself, in his tetter of 1824, denounced with tyranny of the general ticket system;" and what lyranny" then is made the hand-maid and concealer of corruption now! In the mean time. we hope to hear no patriotic washings from the authat of this gross injustice-this percentage of imaginet as the brench bank of Columbus receives the object of the franking privilege-should the and credits the money- received by you in the first studied and unjust neglect of our own representatives be partially counteracted by the kindness of some of our friends in Congress from other States whole amount in your possession at the time of They have been writing to, from many counties, in such deposite, as the instructions require. reference to the subject and although they may he denounced, according to the slang of the day, as "federalists," we believe the time has gone by whin such catch-words (as talse as they are general) will influence the verdiet of men who theat to them whee

anced, until the Receiver, himself as if in very

shame, could stand it no longer-and resigned! during Mr. Taney's administration of the Tress or three letters complaining of his neglect of official duty-but we quote only those of Mr.

Woodbury the present Secretary. "TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 6, 1835. Sir:-I regret that there should be occasion for sgain calling your attention to the omission to rener your monthly duplicate returns to this office, for in this respect is indispensable.

em. &c. LEVI WOODBURY, "I am. "Secretary of the Treasury.

"W. P. Hannis, Esq. Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1835. "Sir - Having received no monthly duplicate reorn of the transactions of your office since that for he month of October last, it becomes my unaleasant duty to call your immediate attention to the emis-Allow me to express a hope that there may be no further occasion to remind you of the importance of punctuality in the transmissions of these

ulam. &c. LEVI WOODRURY. "W. P. Harris, Columbus, Mississippi."

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jone 25, 1835 "Sir:- Having in a communication addressed to ou on the 17th of March last, and on several prior occasions, arred upon you the indispensable neces-sity of a strict exection of making your monthly returns and finding that no returns have been re-ceived from you wince that for the month of No-vember last, it becomes my unpleasant duty to say to you, that it has an arrear are not transmitted by return of mail. I shall be constrained to report your neglect for the action of the Executive, I am. &c.

LEVI WOODBURY. "Secretary of the Treasury. "Receiver of Public Money, Columbus."

"TAXASURY DEPARTMENT, August 28, 1835. Sir:-Agreeably to the intimation given you in y laster of the 25th Jane, it has become my disareealle duty to report your continued neglect to he President, who has instructed me to say to you. that if the monthly returns required from you by the regulations of the Treasury, which are in er- tions. rears, are not received at the Department on or before the 10th of October next, you will then be dismisse I from office. "I am. &c.

LEVI WOODBURY. "Secretary of the Treasury."

"W. P. HARRIS, Esq. "Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss."

Fellow citizens-do you expect to read in the ext letter that this daily perulator is removed? You will be disappointed. Here it is:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 22, 1835. "Sir:-Allow me to inquire why it is that your reposites are not made in the branch of the Plan ers' Bank at Columbus, instead of the parent bank at Natchez! Does the branch refuse to receive them. and credit the amount at the mother bank?

el am. Ce LEVI WOODBURY. "Secretary of the Treasury.

"W. P. HARRIS, Esq. "Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss." oP. S. Your return for the month of February ast har been received to-day, and shows a large anount on hand not deposited; and you are hereby equired, if not a rendy done, to deposite any balnce still on hand in the above branch, to the credit of the Treasury, and forward receipts therefor, in order to save time and expense in travelling to Natthez.

It would seem he liked to have forgotten that the fellow was in default at all! The post cript recollects it, but then merely requests the performance of an off-neglected duty! But he writes him again in a week;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1935. "Tir:-I regret to say that the reasons assigne a work letter of the 14th just for withholding your nonthly returns on not bereafter be deemed satisceeding month, as there can be no difficulty in a-cerining at once the amount of money received withn the month, or in stating the amount of your dipursonerts and deposites during the mouth. This is all that is required in them. The abject of these returns is to afford the Donartment the environt inermation in regard to the money operations of the Land Office, and the purctual transmission of all be money- received to the bank of deposite. They are therefore of paramount importance, and earned be permitted to await the completion of detailed back entries, or the perfection of other business, be its heracter what it may.

LEVI WOODBURY. "Secretary of the Treasury. "W. P. HARRIS, Esq. "Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss."

Next comes a terrible warning!

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 1835. "Sir:-Trusting to the assurance given in you iter of the 14th ultimo, and to those of your friends ide in your behalf, the President has consented on the facts now before him, to contient you in effice until the 12th of November proximo; then, uless your monthly returns are all rendered, and stisfactory evidence that the whole of the public ful to both him and this Depurtment.

LEVI WOODBURY. "Secretary of the Treasury. "W. P. Harris, Esq. "Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss."

He gives him till November proximo. Nov r your duty-work up, my honest, faithful fel It will be painful to remove so worthy a

Ruland, and any other man who does not go the he party in ALL things, shall be removed us'anter, no master how faithful they are in their office-but it will be "painful" to remove so obseguious a friend as you are. October camethe 12th of November" came-he uet did not eposite, but he yet is retained. Read the two

"THEASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 26, 1838.

"Sir:-I have to observe, in reply to your letter of the 9 h instant, that the allowance authorized by the regulations of the Department, as a compensation for travelling expenses, and risk in the transnission of the public moneys to the bank of deposte, can only be made when such expenses and risk ave actually been incurred, and not in any case where both are avoided, by means of the facilities florded by the mail or deposits banks; moreover. astance. I can perceive no reason why each donor

I am &c. LEVI WOODBURY, "Secretary of the Treasury.

"W. P. HARRIS, Ecq. Receiver of Public Money, Columbus."

"Tazasuar Department, Nov. 25, 1836. and ran through a period of about MER versus." is broadly charged to have involved not only Mr. Van Euren's with the knowledge of his principal subordinates!

"Tazasuar Department, Nov. 25, 1836. and ran through a period of about MER. Van Euren's with the knowledge of his principal subordinates!

"Siz: Your letter of the 11th instant, and rewith the knowledge of his principal subordinates!

The correspondence with Harris commences turn for the month of October, is received. As wour deposites of public meneys are made at Coireached the enormous aggregate of about ONE of Virginia, and Mr. Tallmadge, of New York

I remain very respectfully.

I remain very respectfully. is not deposited. It is expected that it will be

LEVI WOODBURY, "Secretary of the Treasury.

"W. P. Hannis, Esq. "Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss." He has escaped! But is soon in a tight place

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1806. "Sin: I enclose a copy of a letter from Henry Plattner, complaining of your official conduct, and have to request that you will furnish prompt and entisfactory explanations. I am. &c.

LEVI WOODBURY, "Secretary of the Treasury. "RECEIVER OF THE LAND OFFICE. "Columbus, Mississippi."

"Tentance Department, Manou 28, 1926 "Sin: Your letter of the 13th inst enclosing wived. Again it becomes my undeasant duty to orm you that the omission to tesnemit the remired monthly statements, for a whole quarter for they are due, cannot be permitted in any pube officer; and especially after h ving been hereto fore so often reminded of the consequences of suc noglect. On the return of the mail, therefore, if the usual statements for the other months in arre-are not received. I shall be under the disagreeab re-esity of again submitting the subject to the President, for his immediate action.

LEVI WOODBURY, "Secretary of the Treasury. "W. P. HARRIS E-q

"Receiver of Public Money, Columbus, Miss."

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JUNE 6, 1836. "Sin: Your latter of the 23d all necommonie by your returns for the month of Anril, is received mounted to \$129 881 70 at the end of that mouth I have to request that you will explain, why it was that the whole of the public moneys in your hands in the last of the previous month was not decosted, instead of a part, in conformity to explic and frequent instructions on that point. It is pain ful to be obliged to ask you so often for explana-LEVI WOODBURY.

"Secretary of the Treasury. "Receiver of Public Moore, Columbus, Miss."

At last, fellow-citizens, even W. P. Harribetraved a botter -ense of a nine than the Sec e pary of the Treasury! He resigned, full handed and it was grac ously received by the Secretary

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 21, 1806

"Sin: Your lotter of the 27th ult,, addressed t he President, has been referred to this office Your duties as receiver, will, of course, have censed, or been suspended, after the 31st ultimothe time when you propose your resignation shoul take effect; immediate steps, it is hoped, will be to ken to adjust your accounts, and pay over the hal Soon as the President returns, a further communication will be made to you.

"I am Ac. LEVI WOODBURY, "Secretary of the Treasury.
"W. P. Harris, Esq. Columbus, Miss."
To cap the climax of this case, the Secretary's last was as follows :

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1936. "Sig: I have received cour letter of the 1st inst by the mail of this morning, and regret to inform you that, as long ago as August last, steps were taken by the Solicitor of the Treasury to attempt to secure the balance due from you. I am. &c

LEVI WOODBURY. "Secretary of the Treasury. "W. P. Hanna, E-q. Columbus, Miss."

He "regrets," after letting him run on from Merch 5, 1834, to September 31, 1835-two years and six months!--- to infor a him "that, as long ago as August last, steps were taken" ---I can perceive no sufficient cause for their taken at last, after the base was stolen! the felbeing detayed longer than the first week in each size- low was full!-"to attempt to secure the halance from bim!" Was there ever such a flagrant case whore couless d, under the cia! hand and sea e a head of a demarment?

Yes, Fellow citizens, such cases, and cases even doubly fragrant and abandoned disgra e the public records of your country-b t they are sudiously withheld from your inspection, by those whose only employment of the franking privilege consists, not in transmitting the public documents, but the speeches of partizons, emplaced to white wash the ambers of su h crime as those, to excite you present a services "feder, alism" and "hanks" and "abolicon" conseruing all of which NO pages but ever more to accover for than themselves. But of this, in another

As a full report of the case of Sannal Swart. wont, the most mage ficent of the whole hardof swindlers and ne lators who have contributed to make your treasury bankrunt) would of iself have occupied more than all the snace of this address, we have reserved a synopsis of it for the last of that numerous series, which, commenting shortly after General Jackson came into office did not end until after Macin Van Buren's eleconeys with which you are chargeable are deposi- tion. BTTo accomplish this latter object, the d, you must be rem and from office, however pain- maxim of "better let be" had been strained to a tension which could bear no more, and some produced an almost universal explosion. How ever much some of us may have dispersed touch ing other points in the character of the lare President, we are far from 1 beving that he was apprised of the fraud and circumvention which is goven upon his school mates. Concede that he was on intelligent and an honorable man himself-so multifactous are the duties connected with the public service at Washington, that, from the very necessity of the case, the President is compelled to confide in the warebfulness and fidelity of the members of his cabinet-and to their specious intrigues and abandoned unfaithalness, after it had been reduced to "a unit" by the expulsion of such as stood in the way of the ascendance and . dyancement of the present Executive, will history ascuibe the ruin which has oversacead the interests of the country, while pronoting theirs. Yes, Fellow Citizens To a misplaced confidence, alone, can the real friends of General Jackson appeal, in order to rescue his memory from the reproach which history will at tach to those who surrounded him in the adminis tration of public affairs, and who yet surround his successor.

It was proven in the course of the Congress ional investigation, at the Custem House in New York, that the abstraction and application of the public money to the private purposes and specialations of Swertwoot* was commenced in 1829.

ondescend to refute the charge now made that this man was a Whig. t is as baseless a falsehood, as hundreds of others which have been coined to break the fall of the men aix A. who employed him. Every Whig Senator, if we

whelming defolcation grew up and occurred, not t was roing on, but actually permitted him to go out of office on the 29th day of March 1838. absend on the 6th of August and not even then proceed against him until November! Why this

elay, from April to November, to ascertain the facts and institute proceedings, even if the reguery, which had been running on and accuoutsting for nine years, had not been known refore the 29th of March or the 6th of August A single week would have been amply sufficient or the investigation of the case, and the instituon of the proper judicial proceedings, had not be political fears and political interests of "the party" required that it should be denied, and ushed up, as it was, until after the October elections in that great State! "Better let it be!" or we lose New York in October," is the plain interrepation of the conduct of the administration in relation to this most culoable and suprendous ase of fraud and periory. Touck Heaven This perarious transaction had at last to exdate-and New York has placed her irrevocable fat upon that wretched scheme of finance so repacionally and insultingly achieved to by her favorite son," of the beauties of which this case be fivegoing constitutes but a tythe of the proven nal practices, and official neglect of Levi Wood. bury, who is yet the Secretary of your Treasury, under the control of Martin Van Buren! The reasury is now bankrupt andbegging, and we sabout to your deliberate reflection to answer, or what other ground can such a man be continued a so important an office, than that it is thought better to let him be" than run the risk of losing

ven New Hampshine* its-If! Unless the deep and anxious reflection which e have given to this subject, instead of eaghtening has be wildered our understanding. e precedent proposed by General Parriso will go further to cut up the fatal pred unimance these corrunting considerations, and the m ous consequences of this haleful influ nce a Vashington, than any other remode within th ower of the people. That we are not origin oil in this opinion, we have already states That it was an object deeply oberished by the undest and grow enlightened friends and son oriers of General Jackson, might be demon rated by their arguments and their speeched wards the close of the administration of the ounger Adams. Alas! that an object which as so confessedly and obviously increased apartmen since that period, as to be augureall the world besides, should be abandon y its very Fathers! I've late, however, is in the outs of PHE PEOPLE, and we shall confess resolves decrived miless they came to cling ! and insist CP of it, as the very anchor of beir home and rugus security. In the annea ax to which we have referred you, it will be thewn that the reseligibility of the President was one of the compromizes of the constitution -extorted by the PEDER ALPARTY, after they of failed in their projects to have that office orted for life or during good behavior. la ter ourselves that we have demonstrated its largerous and corrupting tendency, and w eave it with our fellow republicans of the State decele whether, is Mr. Van Bunen man non-WER SO WELL THE INTERESTS OF THE UNION NO THE UNCORRUPTED PRESERVATE IN OF ITS IN-SPITTITIONS, DO NOT REQUIRE THAT THE EXAM THE SHALL BE NOW SET, THAT NO MAN, OR SET OF MEN, *HALL HAVE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT BEYOND A SIN ILE TE (M? as alleged by General Smyth, in 1829, it took Jefferson and a Jackson to contend successfully igainst "the government party" in their day nay we not felicitate ourselves that a Harrison vis reserved for ours? If he he not a man upon show the reflecting and partitue of all preions parties can unite, to break up this over challewing and courupting influence of who government party," the needle may surrende e discretion, and how their heads to whatever ish the precedent by a majority of their voice ow they will not-THET CANNOT amer as Claustration by the concur case of tw cols of Congress or three fourths of the

down themselves to destruction, both private. and publickly, in a cause so hopeless au gainst salds an fearful. The people, too, wil good a further struggle as hopeless and as findle-and there is hence forced up at so concluding this branch of our overlight in cel reflections, the most solemn, sincere an all or conviction, that the contest which i ow going betward is THE LAST EXPLORED. APwas which can be made to the pitri dism of one proper. It unsuccessful now, their country lost and some forever! If we have been successful in convincing on llow citizens that the Presidential power are cromage is already ston great for a regulation sev will be expecially religerant to follow the resent incumbent in his new and magnificen cheme for its enlargement. We demonners us esponsal of the Saletrensucy new schem -not only because he is the first American or total and voted against it in 1835.

ties hereafter; for the servants of the people

emedies, the citizen who would bereafter

say to expose the venality and corruption

ach purchases public impunity by the use a

ble PATRONAGE and suble Money - that man

but mark dand doored for personation and

stragger! But few men will be found that

aving thus become stronger than the people

President that ever brought it forward, but is mee be, and nearly all his friends were oppose cought forward by a friend of Mr. Calhone The recently proclaimed evolution between these when nominated by General Jackson. But this a of little moment. He was a nubsicensurer-and hi right and burning recomentary man the beauties ad the safety of the system. What would be or Price, in England or France, or the hosts of refugoes in Texas care for the Penilentiary section of or bill-a thing outsilled for under any provious dministration, and which will be as little mendeereafter, when the Jeffersonian rule of whones a and capacity" is re-established as the solv our-pur-

*Mr. Waodnu y was formerly Governor of this State, and his brother was recently the abolition and date for Congress. The influence of such men annot be dispensed with, in the present extremity of the President, -und besides this, if an hone on, of any party, were put in the place of Woodmry, the Congressional calls for information would a fully and promptly answered, and the exposuthe yet hidden frauds of this MOST CORRUP *We scarcely know whether it becomes us to and controlling department would arouse the peop as one man to the causes of the present financial We will state, however, that distress and embarrassment. "Barras Lar or no. †See speech of Gen. Alexander Smyth-Appen-

curember aright, voted against his appointment, I See appendix B. + See appendix C.

vour deposites of public moneys are made at Coleached the enormous aggregate of about ONE
lumbus, no reason whatever can be seen why the
whole money in your lands at the end of the month
is not deposited. It is expected that it will be whose vigilant surpervision this large and over. the Salt Tax, and other minor measures. Bu we will confine nurselves, in this place, to a cononly affects to have known nothing about it while sideration of the effects of this measure in reference to the business, the interests and the

astinuous of the country. Preliminary to this discussion, it may not b demerit may attach to what is now deemed an tion commenced with the removal of the deposites wer in all of the Western legislatures except Kentucky, are entitled to the praise or the cen The Waigs, taken as a body, were com elled to behold to socrow, and bewait without ympathy, the destruction of an institution which had always answered every purpose of England, urging similar "increased facilities" fi a ce, nor were their voices, even joined as "about the period of the wool-clip." It is a shame, they were by the more considerate friends of General Jackson, sufficient to produce the sum in ordinary times, that the shameless denials of ar promised institution "combining its advan-mones, and avoiding its dangers." The leaders the party had de ermaned on the State Bank experiment," and a portion of this committee knowledge, of the party appeals which were made thus employed on account of the political purposes con before the one at which the present one was used to promote the objects of their employers. No chartered. The Legislature was told that the demo- candid, well informed man, will deny either propocratic party in other States were in favour of the sition in company with those who can confront and policy of the Federal Administration, but as "error of party." On the contrary, they countenquire. We desire only to repeat that, as Whigs, the last annual message of President Jackson, we were comparatively powerless in its creation -- under date of December 6, 1836 ; that its structure and details, as well as its subsequent administration, were and are in the hands of those who promised so much from the destruction of a National, and the creation of State Banks. Oir own Buik, which was created at the ses-

ion of 1835 '7, had been attempted but was deslatures friendly to the federal administration. with beavy capitals, and with permission (similar ressed in reference to the ultimatum of that sys- The reason why the domestic exchanges of the bank of the late President, that all was well--better, inears preceding the election of Martin Van Baren, on, was deceived.

FromPresident Jackson's Message, Dec . 1st,

"Happily it is already illustrated that the agency " such an institution (as the U.S. Bank) appropriate the influence of the Gastin state of yet seeking to appropriate the influence of The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as product yand with the same cheapness. They maintained homselves, and discharged all these on ies, white he Book of the United States was still powerful, nd in the field as an open enemy; and it is not assible to conveice that they will find greater defialtres in their operations, when that enemy shall

From President Jackson's Message Dec. 7th.

1935. "The experience of another year has confirme the after fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fi-cal agent of e government. Without its aid, as such, exer to create, the revenue has been paid wit negarity by our citizens; the business of exmore, both foreign and dimestic has been co acted with convenience; and the circulating me ion has been greatly improved. By the ase e State banks, which do not derive their barren om the General Government, and are no rolled by its nathority, it is a sectained hat the trimeys of the United States can be collected an isbursed without loss or inconvenience, and at il the wants of the community, in relative to co lange and currency, are supplied as we as the lave ever been before. If, under electricity he most unfavorable to the stendiness of the market, it has been found that the consideral on which the Bank of the United Stares is lains to the public favor, were imaginary, groundle-s, it cannot be doubted that the or eric the future will be more decisive again-"The collection and custody of the re-

on the conterry, a source of credit to them, wherease the security which the States (as its ite.) aithful execution of their trusts, by a limbin the scrutinies to which their operations as account will be subjected."

source of credit" -- in other words to Becaust lib. order the more safe and cautious system of the which had withdrawn this "source of credit"

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan 23, 1935.

Merrill Esq., Pra-lidento &c.

In selecting your institution as one of the fices yen's of the government, I not on a rely on its lidity as affording a sufficient gurantes for the afety of the public money in rusted to is keeping, but I confide also in its disposition to adopt the to which he belongs (all of whom were recently so ost liberal course which circumstaneas will admit abhorent in the estimation of the "Proclamationtowards other institutions, The degrain of the pubmoney will enable you to offerd INCREASED facilities to the commercial and other classes of the

** See Appendix E. for the votes on thee bills. 1940

your obedient servant. LEVI WOODBURY. Secretary of the Treasury

We have seen this printed as 1887 as well as 1836. The date can be matter of little importonce, as it seems to be a circular, to be filled up from time to time whenever a bank was selected maroper to remark, that whatever of merit or as a depository of the federal revenue. This selecxcess of the banking insutations of the States in '34--and the policy of the government in referwhatever of good or ill consequences may ence to these State Bank expansions is only foraxe resulted from their operations, the party gotten by those whose interest it is to divert the in power at Washington, and the same party in attention of the people from such disastrous and afflicing incidents in the history of their career. We cannot lay our hand on a similar letter, which we remember to have read at the time, addressed to the President of one of the deposite banks, in New however, and would be a matter of special wonder some, and the contemptible prevarientions of other prominent members of "the party," should render it even necessary to resort to the proof, that many on spenk from efficial as well as personal of these banks openly preferred their petitions to be o create a bank in our own state even at the ses, of their directors and officers, and that they were measure - that they already had their banks, and had hem with the facts-yet neither the presses of the he public deposites to bank upon; and it was urged party, nor the leaders of the party, have the manliof only as a measure in consonance with the action ness to acknowledge, and crave forgiveness for this me which would reduced to the interest and salvan | sace the "hue and cry" which has been raised for age of our citizens, in furnishing an abundant cir. the purpose of absolving themselves from all plating medium of our own. How far this pre- blame whatever, and suddenly converting the Whig liction has been fulfilled, we need not stop to es- party into the Bank party! The following is from

"Experience continues to realize the expectations entertained as to the capacity of the State banks to perform the duties of fiscal agents for the Government, at the time of the removal of the deposites. It was alleged by the advocates of the Bank of the Inited States, that the State banks, whatever might be the regulations of the Treasury Department, feated,* in 1834 5' These of the other new States, enment, or negotiate the domestic exchanges of could not make the transfers required by the Gov-Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mossissippi, Louisiana, the country. It is now well ascertained that the and Arkansas had been previously created, by Leg. real domestic exchanges, performed through discounts, by the United States Bank and its twenty five branches, were at least one third less than those of the deposite banks for an equal period of our own) to sell their stocks and bonds in Eu- time; and if a comparison be instituted between ope, or any where else that money could be ob- the amounts of service rendered by these institusined. Whatever objection was made to the delu- tions, on the broader basis which has been used by sive and fictitious appearances which this rapid the advocates of the United States Bank, in esti-mating what they consider the domestic exchanges influx of back capital and bank circulation was cal-ulated to produce—whatever apprehension was ex-

em which was expressly designed to render money of the United States were one third less than those plenty, and the country apparently prosperous in of the deposite banks for the same period of time the very crisis of Mr. Van Buren's contacts for the is explained by the Circular of Woodbury. The Presidency, was answered by the official messages banks were commanded to go beyond the prudent bounds prescribed by the directory of the National deed, with the State Banks than with a National Bank, in order to make Mr. Van Buren President Bank! In confirmation of what we say, we ask per- on the show of what the leaders and contrivers mission to quote form those documents for the three knew was a fictitious, unsubstantial appearance of the country's prosperity. Co They did as they turing which time the experiment was purposely were bid-up. Accomplished the object in viewnathed to the extreme of inflation, in order that the to Made Mr. Van Buren President --- But thundance of money, and the rise is property and broke themselves down in the operation! Yet, labour, might deceive the people into the belief for this, the Whigs are blamed, denounced and vilithat the apprehensions of the Whigs were at least fled; and the people are conjured, in the name of groundless, if not factious. No candid may will party to listen to nothing they say! Fellow citinow say, that the country was not thus deceived -- | zens, we do not believe General Jackson foresaw and, here again, the friends who would defend the the wreck and ruin which was involved in this eys. integrity of the late President must admit that he | tematic design of those who were in his confidence, and who could have never succeeded except by the influence of his name. Apart from the abuse of his confidence, to which we have before alluded, the splended and charitable apology of the post - not should now be permitted to mantle his errors, inis great name to give countenance to new design which he never entertained.

"In life's last scenes what prodigies surprise! Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise."

We desire, fellow citizens, that the sub-treasury system proposed by the President should be tried n its own intrinsic merits, and with no further reference to the fact that it was denounced by the late President and all his leading friends," towards the close of his administration, than may be necessary in contrasting the pledge of Mr. Van Buren. "to tread generally in the footsteps of his prescessor") with his practices since. We have seen that, up to the close of General Jackson's adminisdespite of all the emberrassment it was in its tration, Banks and Bank paper were used by the Government and its office holders as well as the people. All contracts had been entered into in reference to that policy of the Government which was a pledge to faster the banking institutions of the States. The Farmer, the Mechanic and the Trader-in short all the great interests of the country-- had been squared and adapted to the liberal standard of "credit" set up by the alministration-For, notwithstanding the out-of-doors deciarations in favour of a hard money government. and the "divorce" of bank and State." (intended then, and the same song is intended now, to cover a wholly different design) so decisive had been the rejection, and so marked and impressive had been the repudiation of the sub-treasury or hard money project, during the last year of the last administration, and so decidedly had the legislation of Congress* and the action of the government tended to foster and encourage the Banking mania which they now denounce, that it would have been treated At this point it may be more appropriate than as insulting distrust of the integrity of the party bewhere to insert the circular letter of the Secre- leaders, if not of the understanding of the people ary of the Treasury, orging the banks to use this themselves, had one of us predicted, that, in less than one year, the new administration would not erally, and render money more abundant, and the only propose this very scheme, but continue to press times apparently more properous than they were it upon Congress now (for the fourth time t), after its thrice solemn rejection by the representatives of National Bank, (always sufficiently prodent to keep the people! So astounding and unexpectedly did its paper above par, and plenty of it.) which was this fall upon the ears of the ablest and most influnow compelled to adopt its course in such manner ential of the former supporters of Martin Van Buus to withstand the hastility of the government. ren, that they could scarcely credit the evidence of his official message to Congress at its extra session. They argued and remonstrated -- they even forewent what was perhaps due to a more rigid selfrespect, in intreating him to reconsider a question so delicate and momentous-but in vain! Whatever may have been his understanding with Mr. Calhous, and other gentlemen of the party of nullifiers

> *Sea Appendia F.
> ***Extract from the Address of the Honorable Henry A. Wise, to his constituents, March 94,